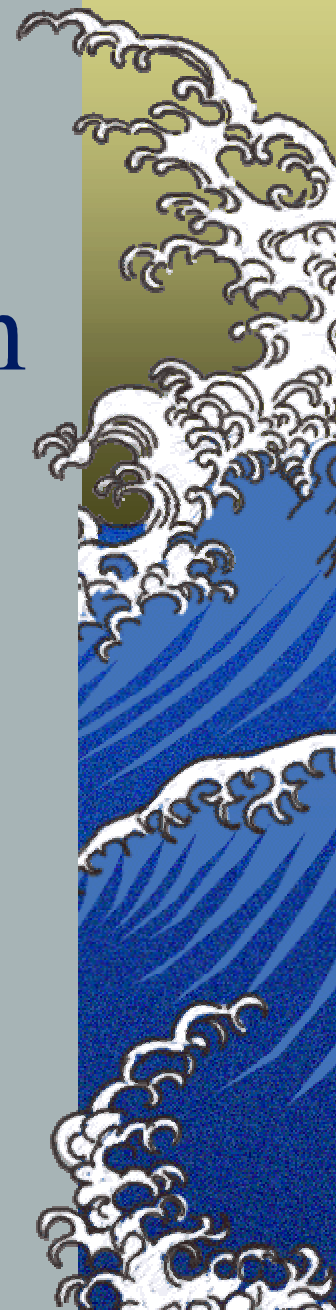


U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Grant Programs

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U.S. EPA Region 5



Overview of Grant Programs

- ▶ Grant funds available to States, Tribes, local governments
- ▶ Address a variety of environmental management problems
- ▶ Potentially available to support beach management



U.S. EPA Catalog of Federal Funding Sources for Watershed Protection (2nd Edition)



- EPA 841-B-99-003
 - Over 60 grant programs
 - Administered by 12 Federal agencies
-
- ➔ Focus on U.S. EPA grant programs potentially applicable to beach management

Environmental Monitoring for Public Access and Community Tracking (EMPACT)

▲ Purpose:

- ▲ Provide access to environmental monitoring data in large metropolitan areas
- ▲ Assist day-to-day local environmental management decision-making

▲ Eligibility: Local governments within large metropolitan areas

▲ Typical Grants: \$200,000 to \$400,000



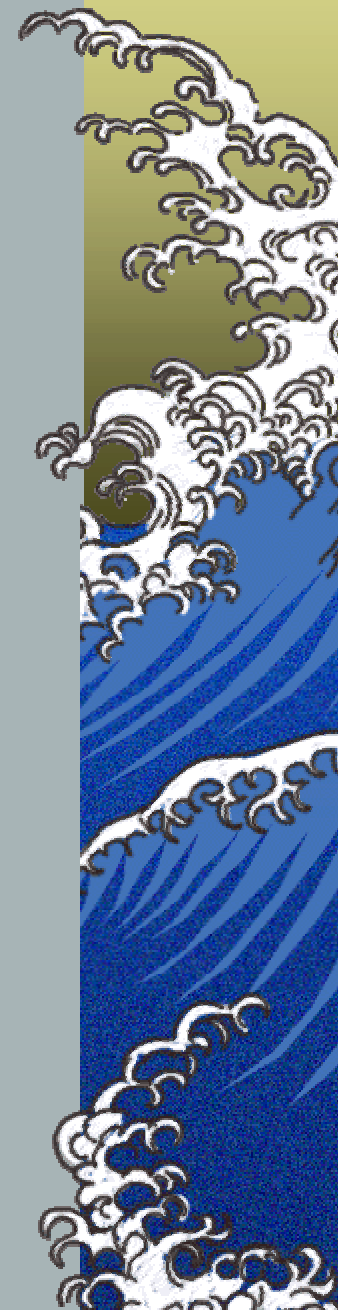
Great Lakes Program Grants

▲ Purpose:

- ▲ monitor indicators
- ▲ provide access to GL data
- ▲ restore habitat
- ▲ promote pollution prevention

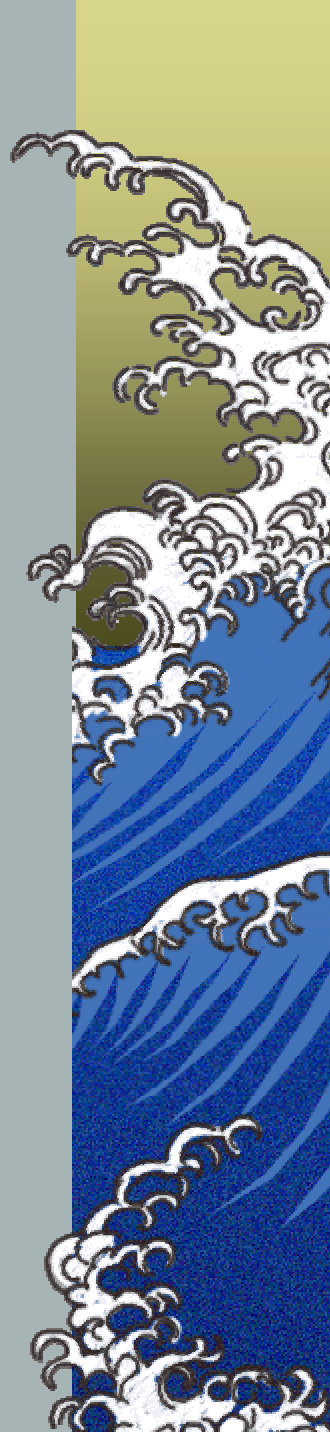
▲ Eligibility: States, tribes, NGOs, universities

▲ Typical Grants: 70 projects awarded in FY99 from \$10,000 to \$250,000



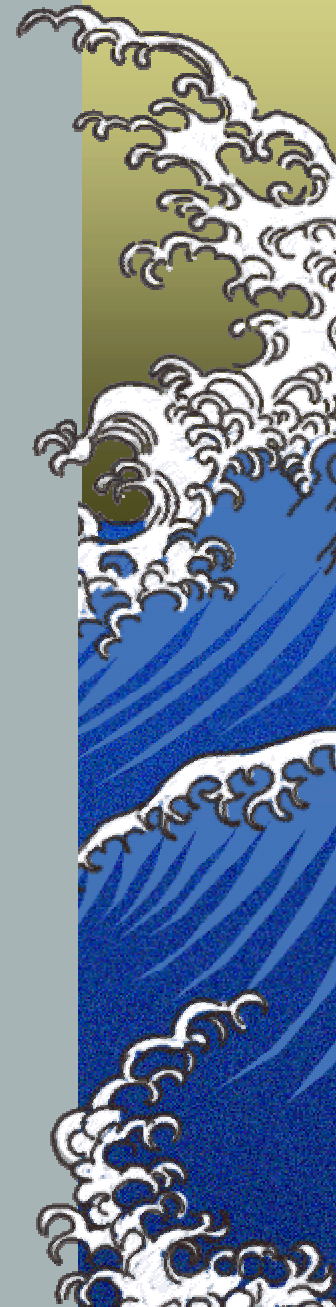
Nonpoint Source Implementation Grants (319 Program)

- ▲ Purpose:
 - ▲ Formula grants to States to support nonpoint source projects
 - ▲ Support design and implementation of structural and non-structural BMPs
- ▲ Eligibility: States receive grants and disperse to local governments, tribes, NGOs through State processes
- ▲ Typical Grants: \$200 million available in FY 2000; grants typically require up to 40% match



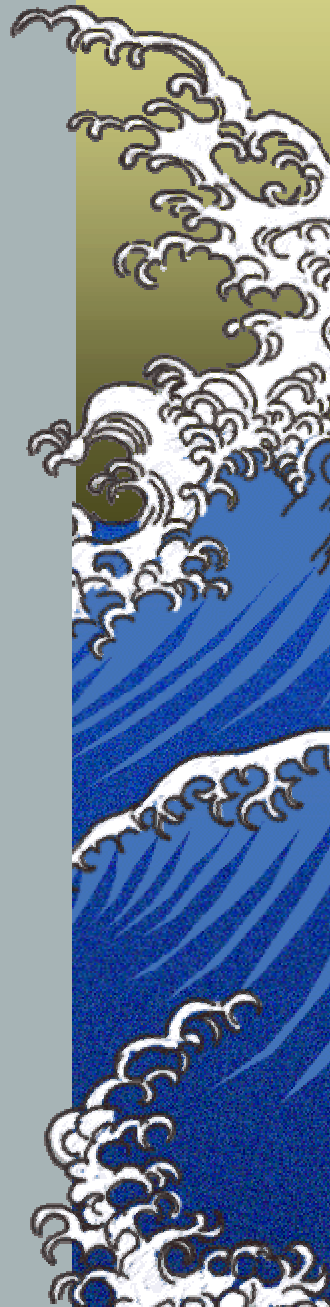
Sustainable Development Challenge Grants

- ▲ Purpose:
 - ▲ Support community-based projects to promote sustainable development
 - ▲ Build partnerships
 - ▲ Leverage public/private partnerships
- ▲ Eligibility: State and local governments, NGOs, community groups, Tribes
- ▲ Typical Grants: \$28,000 to \$200,000; 20% match required



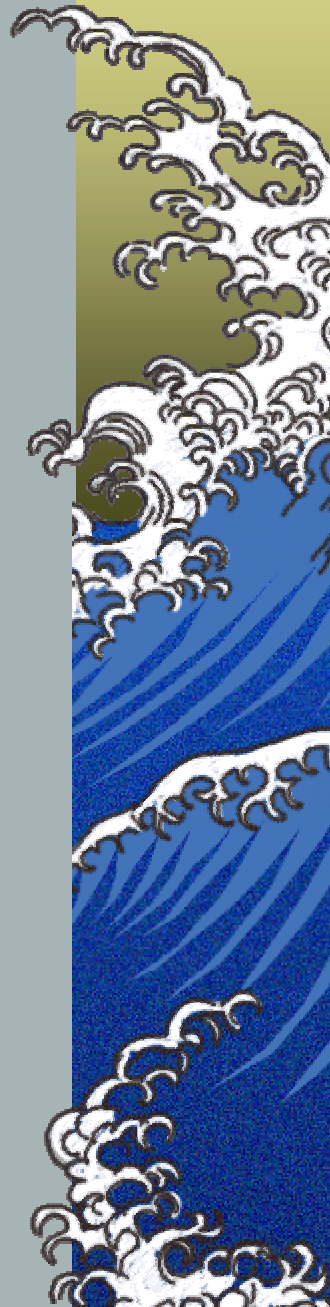
Watershed Assistance Grants

- ▶ Purpose: Support Watershed Partnership organizational development and long term effectiveness
- ▶ Eligibility: Nonprofits, Tribes, local governments
- ▶ Typical Grants: Maximum grant for individual watershed partnership: \$30,000



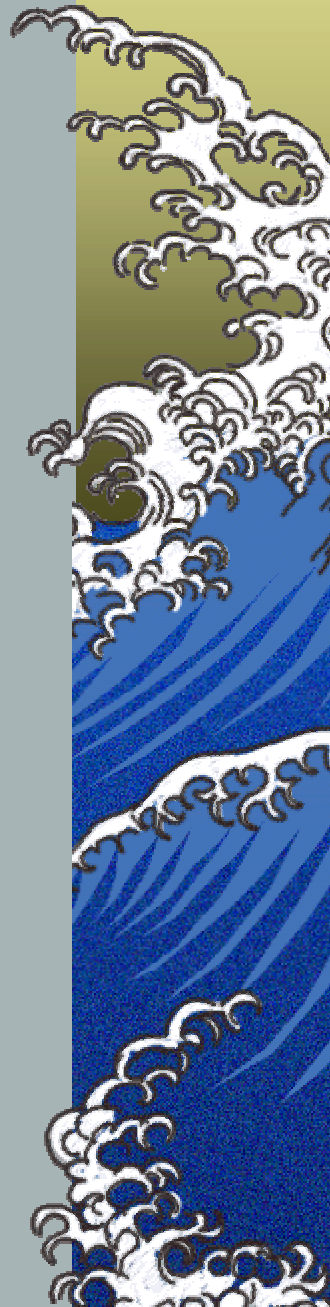
Coastal Environmental Management Grants

- ▲ Purpose: Provide funds for Lakewide Area Management Plans; Support AOCs and RAPs
- ▲ Eligibility: States, Tribes, NGOs, Universities
- ▲ Typical Grants: 35 projects awarded in FY00 from \$13,000 to \$200,000



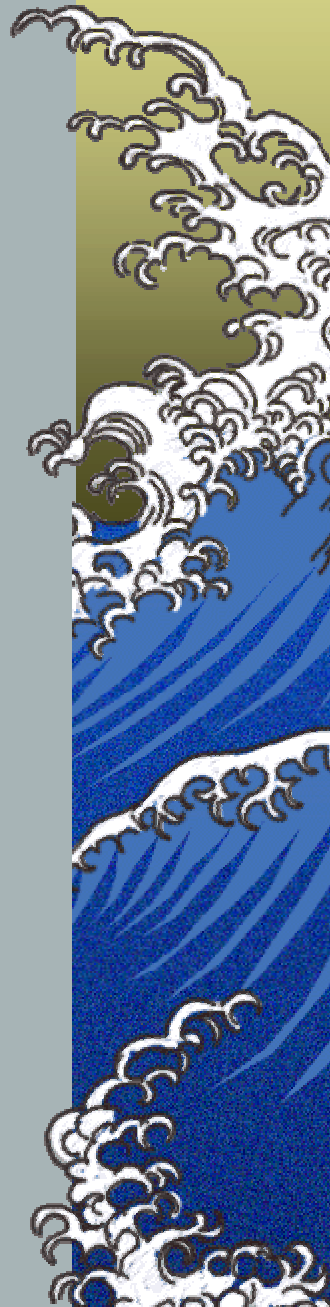
Clean Water State Revolving Fund

- ▲ Purpose: To provide capitalization grants to states for managing financial assistance programs for local communities and, in some cases, organizations and individuals
 - ▲ Most assistance provided is in the form of below market interest rate loans
 - ▲ Loan terms are generally for 20 years, although they can be shorter



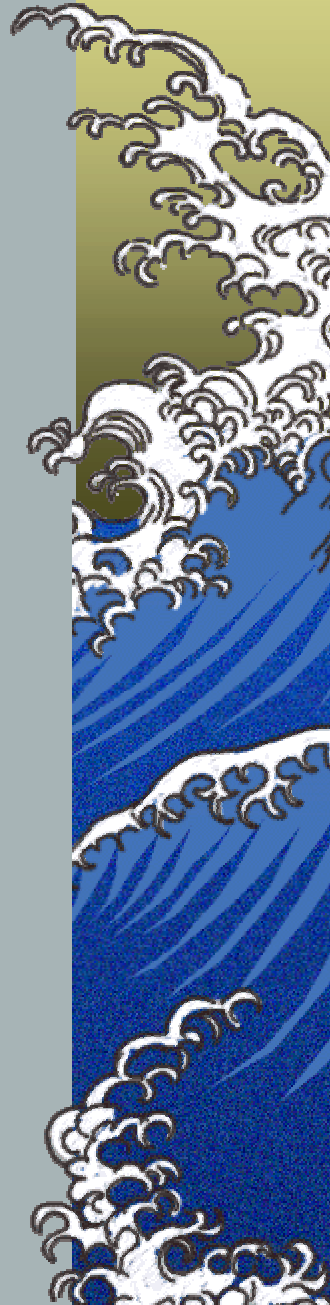
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (continued)

- ▲ Eligibility: Although States receive the grants from USEPA, all types of organizations and even individuals are potential recipients of assistance from the States
 - ▲ Most typical projects are for wastewater treatment. However, the CWSRF can also fund nonpoint source control, estuary, wetland preservation, brownfield, and storm water projects
 - ▲ Generally, any project that will have a documentable water quality improvement will probably be eligible for CWSRF assistance



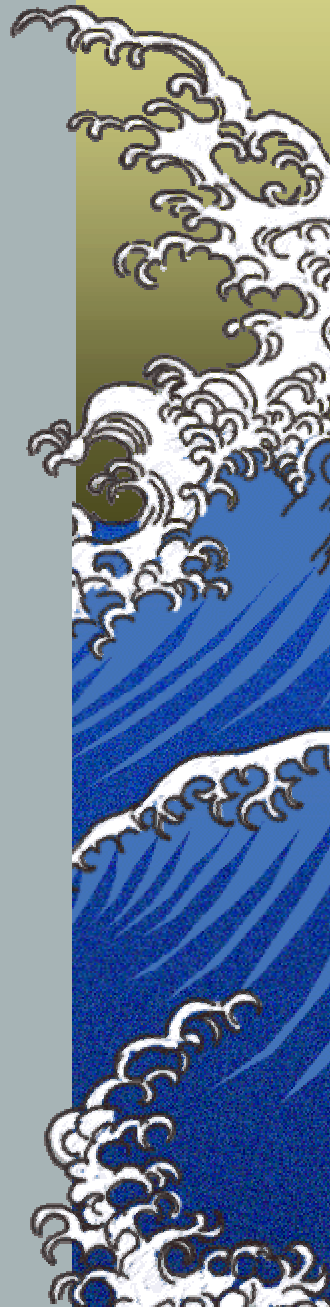
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (continued)

- ▲ Typical Grants: About \$1.3 billion is available to the States nationally each year, and the States are required to provide a 20 percent match
 - ▲ Most states in Region 5 have considerable non-Federal cash in the SRFs due to repayments, interest earnings, bond proceeds and match.
 - ▲ Local recipients must provide a dedicated source of loan repayment, but States have been very creative in addressing this requirement.



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

- ▲ Purpose: To provide capitalization grants to States for managing financial assistance programs for local communities and non-profit private water suppliers
 - ▲ As with the CWSRF, most assistance is in the form of below market interest rate loans
 - ▲ The DWSRF requires that priority be given to projects that maintain compliance, protect public health and benefit those most in financial need
 - ▲ There is a requirement that at least 15 percent of assistance be provided to communities of less than 15,000



Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (continued)

- ▶ Eligibility: Again, that grants go directly to the States, but most existing public water systems, whether publicly or privately owned, are eligible for assistance
 - ▶ There are provisions for funding a new PWS in areas of public health need where one does not currently exist
- ▶ Typical Grants: About \$825 million is available on an annual basis nationally for the states

